



**EXTENSION REQUEST OF CHILE PRESENTED IN
ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 4 OF THE CONVENTION
ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS**

Santiago, January 2020.

INDEX

Content	Pag
INDEX	1
A. Executive Summary	2
1. Duration of the proposed extension	5
2. Rationale and resource mobilization	5
3. Preparation of future work and the status of work already conducted under national clearance and demining programs during the initial 10 year period and any subsequent extensions	6
4. Summary work plan for the extension period	7
5. Total area suspected of containing cluster munitions remnants at the time of entry into force of the Convention	7
6. Additional areas containing cluster munitions remnants discovered after such entry into force	7
7. Total area suspected of containing cluster munition remnants cleared since entry into force of the Convention	7
8. Total area suspected of containing cluster munition remnants remaining to be cleared during the proposed extension	7
9. Circumstances that have impeded the ability of the State Party to destroy all cluster munition remnants located in areas under its jurisdiction or control during the initial 10 year period, and those that may impede its ability during the proposed extension	7
10. Humanitarian, social, economic and environmental implications of the proposed extension	8
11. All contact details of the national focal person with whom follow up will be conducted	8
B. Detailed narrative	8
12. Origins of the Article 4 challenges to meeting the deadline	8
13. Methods used to identify areas containing cluster munitions	8
14. Existing national demining structures and capacities	8
15. Nature and extent of the progress made to date using terminology and providing information in a manner consistent with IMAS	8
16. Resources made available to support progress made to date	9
17. Methods and standards used to release suspected areas, including quality assurance standards	9
18. Efforts undertaken in the effective exclusion of civilians from suspected areas	9
19. Nature and extent of the remaining challenges, using terminology contained within, and in a manner consistent with IMAS	12
20. Humanitarian, social, economic and environmental implications of the proposed extension	13
21. Institutional, financial, technical and human means and resources available and / or necessary in order to meet remaining challenges	13
22. Amount of time requested and reasoning behind the amount of time requested	14
23. Detailed work plan covering the amount of time requested, with measurable benchmarks	15
24. Circumstances that may impede the ability of the State Party to destroy all cluster munition remnants located in areas under its jurisdiction or control during the proposed extension	15
25. Any other information relevant to the request for the proposed extension	15

EXTENSION REQUEST OF CHILE PRESENTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ARTICLE 4 OF THE CONVENTION ON CLUSTER MUNITIONS (CCM)

Santiago, January 2020.

A. Executive Summary

- The State of Chile, after the ratification of the Oslo Convention that took place on August 2, 2011, has committed its compliance to the Convention on Cluster Munitions [CCM], establishing June 1st 2021 as the deadline to finish clearance of contaminated areas by cluster munition remnants.
- In this context, it is possible to affirm that Chile currently does not possess Cluster Munitions of any kind, having destroyed its stocks in July 2013, six years before the deadline established by the CCM (June 1, 2019).
- Chile has never used cluster munitions in a military conflict. However, this type of ammunition was specifically launched in four military shooting ranges for training purposes. These terrains are state lands and its enclosures are forbidden access for civilians and unauthorized military personnel, since they are used for specific military training activities only and will continue to be used as shooting ranges for different conventional weapons.

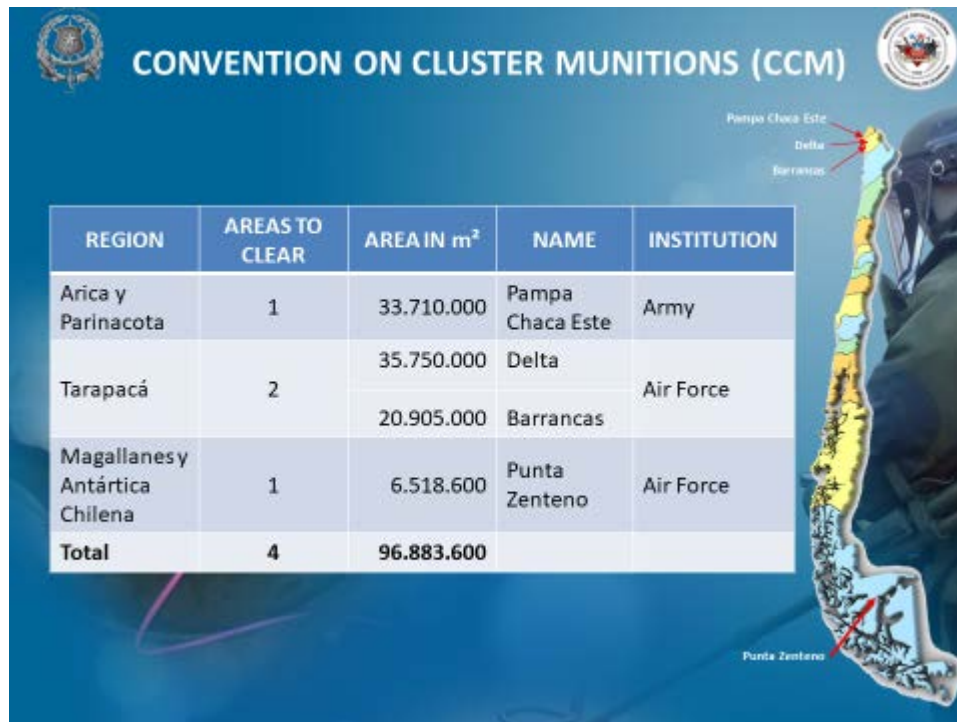


Figure 1. Description and locations of areas potentially contaminated with Cluster Munitions.

- The four shooting ranges where cluster munitions were used and declared "contaminated by suspicion" are located in remote areas from populated localities and the access to the civilian population is prohibited. In addition, these areas have been properly marked and delimited.
- Due to the above, in Chile there have been no victims from cluster munitions, but in the case a person would be victim of cluster munitions, it would be covered by the Law 21.021 that provides reparation and rehabilitation assistance to victims of explosion of mines or other abandoned or unexploded military explosive ordnance, promulgated on July 25, 2017.

- It should be noted that law 21.021, was developed in the framework of Chile's compliance with *The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction*, known informally as the *Ottawa Treaty*, but includes also *The Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons which may be deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to have Indiscriminate Effects (with Protocols I, II and III)* and *The Convention on Cluster Munitions*. Law 20.021 intends to provide protection and assistance to the victims, regardless of the specific kind of armament involved.



Figure 2. General area of **"Pampa de Chaca Este"** Military Range (Desert terrain).



Figure 3. General area of **"Barrancas"** Military Range (Desert terrain).



Figure 4. General area of “**Delta**” Military Range (Desert terrain)



Figure 5. General area of “**Punta Zenteno**” Military Range (Cold steppe terrain)

- Chile has renewed its commitment to comply completely the Conventions aforementioned, through several multilateral instances, aware as well of their importance for disarmament and international humanitarian law. However, our country has had to carry out a gradual implementation, in relation with national resources and capacities available. In addition, the implementation has been developed prioritizing the areas where civilians would eventually be most affected, as is the case of antipersonnel mines.

- In that regard, the beginning of the clearing of the military ranges that are suspected of been contaminated by cluster munitions will be planned and budgeted, only when the process of lifting the antipersonnel-mined fields, defined in the Ottawa Convention, has been completed. The completion of these operations it is expected for March 2020.
- Regarding to the operations related with clearance of cluster munitions, during the year 2019, the "Non-Technical Survey" (NTS IMAS 08.10) was finalized, to define Suspected Hazard Areas (SHA).
- Based on the non-technical survey (NTS), technical survey will be carried out (TS IMAS 08.20) that allow the confirmation of the affected areas and the cancellation of free areas, the beginning of which will be conditioned to the availability of resources. According to the national budget cycle, they may be available within the 2021-2022 periods. Once the necessary resources assigned, the work of tracking and clearance of cluster munitions in the four military areas will begin.
- On the other hand, also aware of the increasing importance of the implementation of the gender perspective in the field of disarmament, the Ministry of National Defense has promoted the incorporation of women to the teams that will hold operations of clearance of cluster munitions. This practice replicates what our country has already done regarding the operations related to the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of Employment, Storage, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Mines and on their Destruction.
- In the same way, and also derived from the national implementation of the Ottawa Convention for humanitarian demining, educational campaigns have been carried out to the civilian population, integrating the identification of risks related to mines, UXOs, cluster munitions and others explosive devices.

1. Duration of the proposed extension:

- Requested time: 5 years.
- Risks: Activity dependent on the necessary resources.
- Assumptions: Have the necessary resources from the year 2021-2022.

2. Rationale and resource mobilization:

- Chile, gave full compliance to the destruction of all stocks of cluster munitions.
- This extension is requested in response to Chile's necessity, to first clear the contaminated land with antipersonnel mines, to comply with the obligations of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, typically referred to as the "Ottawa Convention" or "Mine Ban Treaty", whose term expires for Chile on March 1, 2020 and the National Demining Commission (CNAD) must close the administrative cycle during that year.
- The above for the following fundamentals:
 - The lands contaminated with antipersonnel mines, are located in various areas of the country, where there is a risk of accidents, in addition some belong to individuals and must be reintegrated for use in productive

activities. Due to the available national resources, the removal and cleaning of contaminated areas with antipersonnel mines was prioritized.

- In Chile, cluster munitions were only used in instructional and training activities, not because of a war. Consequently, there is no suspicion of remnants of this type of ammunition in areas where civilians can be exposed.
 - The lands on which this ammunition were launched correspond to military ranges, which are of forbidden access for civilians and restricted for military personnel, since they are used for specific military training activities, punctually as weapons ranges of all kinds.
 - Only for security reasons, it is estimated that these lands would be "contaminated by suspicion", because due to their destination (firing ranges), it cannot be guaranteed, that they are totally free of cluster munitions.
- Financial means available and required by the State party for the clearing and destruction of all remnants of cluster munitions during the proposed extension:

- Financial means available:

For the year 2019, it was approved in the budget of the National Demining Commission (CNAD):

Activity	Resources
EOD ¹ 2 training at CEDDEX ² for 20 students in the 1st semester of 2019.	CH\$ 12,000,000
EOD 3 training abroad for 6 Officers and 15 NCO ³ s during the 2nd semester 2019	US\$ 180,437
Performing Non-Technical Survey by the Armed Forces for the reduction of contaminated areas.	CH\$ 8,000,000

- Required financial means, US \$7,126,686.57 (Approximately)
- Technical means available and required by the State party for the clearing and destruction of all remnants of cluster munitions during the proposed extension:

- Technical means available:

They would be made up of the Army and Navy demining units that are currently complying with the Convention on Antipersonnel Mines until March 1, 2020, who have the training to execute the clearing of potentially contaminated land. Eventually, Air Force personnel and units would be added.

- Required technical means:

As described in the previous paragraph, the available technical means will be used, once the specific retraining have been done.

3. Preparation of future work and the status of work already conducted under national clearance and demining programs during the initial 10 year period and any subsequent extensions:

¹ Explosives Ordnance Disposal

² Training Center for Demining and Destruction of Explosives (CEDDEX), belonging to the School of Military Engineers (ESCING) of the Chilean Army

³ Noncommissioned officer

- If the required resources are available, the units that have completed the demining of antipersonnel mines will be used to clear the land where cluster munitions were used.
 - During the first semester of the year 2019, 20 people from the Chilean Air Force were trained in Explosive Ordnance Disposal Course (EOD Level 2) at the Explosive Demining and Destruction Training Center (CEDDEX), belonging to the School of Engineers (EScing) of the Chilean Army.
 - From November 11 to December 06, 2019, 21 people were trained in Explosive Ordnance Disposal Course (EOD Level 3) at the International Demining Center (CID) of the Spanish Army Engineers Academy.
 - Non-technical survey was carried out to reduce the possible contaminated areas, the result of which will be reported during January 2020.
 - Based on the non-technical survey (NTS), technical survey will be carried out (TS IMAS 08.20) that allow the confirmation of the affected areas and the cancellation of free areas, the beginning of which will be conditioned to the availability of resources.
4. Summary work plan for the extension period.
- Depending on the non-technical survey of the possible contaminated areas, and the allocation of the required resources, the following is planned:
 - With the Humanitarian Demining Unit (UDH) "Arica", clear the "Pampa Chaca Este", military range in the Arica and Parinacota Region.
 - With the UDH "Calama" clear the "Delta" military range in the Tarapacá Region.
 - Creation of an EOD Unit of the Air Force, clear the "Barrancas" military range in the Tarapacá Region.
 - With the Landmine Operations Team of the Navy (POMTA), clear the "Punta Zenteno" military range in the Magallanes Region.
 - With the Explosive Demining and Destruction Training Center (CEDDEX), train staff and certify cleared land.
5. Total area **suspected** of containing cluster munitions remnants at the time of entry into force of the Convention:
- It would correspond to **96,883,600 m²**
6. Additional areas containing cluster munitions remnants discovered after such entry into force:
- There is none.
7. Total area suspected of containing cluster munition remnants cleared since entry into force of the Convention:
- Cluster munitions have not been cleared, as priority has been given to the clearing of antipersonnel mines.
8. Total area suspected of containing cluster munition remnants remaining to be cleared during the proposed extension:
- It would correspond to **64,611,124 m²**.
9. Circumstances that have impeded the ability of the State Party to destroy all cluster munition remnants located in areas under its jurisdiction or control

during the initial 10 year period, and those that may impede its ability during the proposed extension:

- Cluster munitions have not been cleared, as priority has been given to the clearing of antipersonnel mines.

10. Humanitarian, social, economic and environmental implications of the proposed extension:

- Chile does not register, until today, victims of cluster munitions, so the extension has no humanitarian implications.
- There are no social implications; possibly contaminated lands correspond exclusively to military ranges whose use will continue to be purely military.
- There are no economic implications, Chile possibly contaminated land is not economically productive land.
- There are no environmental implications, because they are military ranges, which comply with Chilean environmental regulations.

11. All contact details of the national focal person with whom follow up will be conducted:

- Valentín Segura, Head of the Department of Cooperation, Treaties and International Agreements of the Subsecretariat of Defense, vsegura@ssdefensa.gov.cl

B. Detailed narrative

12. Origins of the Article 4 challenges to meeting the deadline:

- Chile, decided to clear the land contaminated with antipersonnel mines first, to comply with the obligations of the Convention on the Prohibition of Employment, Storage, Production and Transfer of Antipersonnel Mines and on their Destruction, also called " Ottawa Convention", whose term expires for Chile on March 1, 2020.
- Chile does not have the economic, military, and technical capacity to simultaneously develop demining and clearing of remnants of cluster munitions.

13. Methods used to identify areas containing cluster munitions:

- The Army and the Air Force reported the amounts of cluster munitions used in these military ranges.
- Cluster munitions have not been cleared, since priority has been given to the removal and destruction of antipersonnel mines.

14. Existing national demining structures and capacities:

- Humanitarian Demining Unit (UDH) "Arica" of the Army.
- UDH "Calama" of Army
- Creation of an EOD Unit of the Air Force.
- Landmine Operations Team of the Navy (POMTA).
- Army Demining and Destruction Training Center (CEDDEX).

15. Nature and extent of the progress made to date using terminology and providing information in a manner consistent with IMAS:

- The non-technical surveys reduced the suspicious area by **32,272,476 mt²**.
- Cluster munitions have not been cleared, since priority has been given to the removal and destruction of antipersonnel mines.

16. Resources made available to support progress made to date:

For the year 2019, it was approved in the budget of the National Demining Commission (CNAD):

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Resources</i>
EOD 2 training at CEDDEX for 20 students in the 1st semester of 2019.	CH\$ 12,000,000
EOD 3 training abroad for 6 Officers and 15 NCOs during the 2nd semester 2019	US\$ 180,437
Performing Non-Technical Survey by the Armed Forces for the reduction of contaminated areas.	CH\$ 8,000,000

17. Methods and standards used to release suspected areas, including quality assurance standards:

- Cluster munitions have not been cleared, since priority has been given to the removal and destruction of antipersonnel mines operations.

18. Efforts undertaken in the effective exclusion of civilians from suspected areas:

- The 4 military ranges where cluster munitions were used and declared "contaminated by suspicion", are located in isolated sectors far away of populated localities and access to the civilian population is prohibited.
- In Chile no victims of cluster munitions have been registered.
- The area corresponding to the "Pampa Chaca Este" belonging to the Chilean Army, located in the Arica and Parinacota Region, is demarcated with signals and has 4-row barbed wire, requiring repair.
- The military ranges belonging to the Air Force have basic signage.
- From the compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction, educational campaigns have been carried out to the civilian population to identify risks related to mines, UXOs, cluster munitions and other explosive devices, as follows:

Year	Date	Activity	Place	Nearest Military Shooting Range
2007	12-jul	Mine risk prevention workshop, aimed at tour operators	Arica	35 Kms to "Pampa de Chaca"
2007	August	Campaign for prevention and education on the risk of mines to the civilian population, Putre High School.	Arica	35 Kms to "Pampa de Chaca"

Year	Date	Activity	Place	Nearest Military Shooting Range
2007	04-oct	Workshop on mine risk prevention, for CONAF ⁴ , SERNATUR ⁵ staff, ENAP ⁶ executives, teachers and students of the INACAP ⁷ tourism and risk prevention careers.	Punta Arenas	64 Kms to Punta Zenteno
2007	October	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC ⁸ , focused on schools and high schools on mine risk education.	1) Visviri 2) Putre 3) Arica 4) Pozo Almonte 5) Alto Hospicio 6) Iquique	1) 300 Kms to "Pampa de Chaca" 2) 165 Kms to "Pampa de Chaca" 3) 35 Kms to "Pampa de Chaca" 4) 81 Kms to Delta & 92 Kms to Barrancas 5) 50 Kms to Barrancas & 115 Kms to Delta 6) 40 Kms to Barrancas & 126 Kms to Delta
2007	Dec	Informative workshop on mine risk prevention oriented to the locality of "Cerro Sombrero", Isla Grande de Tierra del Fuego.	Punta Arenas	183 Kms to Punta Zenteno

⁷ INACAP is a Chilean high education institution, a private law corporation, founded on October 21, 1966 and constituted by three institutions: INACAP Technical Training Center, INACAP Professional Institute, INACAP Technological University of Chile.

⁸ Ministry of Education, Ministerio de Educación

Year	Date	Activity	Place	Nearest Military Shooting Range
2010	May	Information dissemination talks and safety measures on mine risk, in places of mass access.	Arica y Parinacota; Tarapacá; Antofagasta & Magallanes Regions	1) Pampa de Chaca 2) Delta 3) Barrancas 4) Punta Zenteno
2011		Information dissemination talks and security measures in places of tourist interest, in conjunction with the National Tourism Service	Arica y Parinacota, Tarapacá, Antofagasta y Magallanes y Antártica Chilena.	1) Pampa de Chaca 2) Delta 3) Barrancas 4) Punta Zenteno
2012	08-nov	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk, at the Liceo Padre Alberto Hurtado of Pica	Tarapacá Region	1) 144 Kms to Delta 2) 136 Kms to Barrancas
2012	09-nov	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk, at the Liceo Huara.	Tarapacá Region	1) 39 Kms to Delta 2) 115 Kms to Barrancas
2012	21-nov	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk, at the "Liceo Libertador Bernardo O'Higgins".	Puerto Natales	215 Kms to Punta Zenteno
2012	28-nov	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk, at the Liceo Granaderos of Putre.	Arica y Parinacota Region	165 Kms to Pampa de Chaca
2012	29-nov	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk, at the Francisco Napolitano school.	Arica y Parinacota Region	35 Kms to Pampa de Chaca
2013		Campaign for prevention and education on the risk of mines to the civilian population.	Arica, Iquique, Calama, Punta Arenas & Santiago	1) Pampa de Chaca 2) Delta 3) Barrancas 4) Punta Zenteno
2015	24-sep	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk, at Visviri.	Arica	35 Kms to Pampa de Chaca
2016	sep-oct	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk.	Iquique	40 Kms to Barrancas y 126 Kms de Delta
2017	28-sep	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk.	Arica, Putre	35 Kms & 165 Kms to Pampa de Chaca

Year	Date	Activity	Place	Nearest Military Shooting Range
2017	05-oct	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk.	Punta Arenas, San Gregorio	64 Kms & 135 Kms to Punta Zenteno
2018	25-oct	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk at "Deportivo" School.	Iquique	40 Kms to Barrancas & 126 Kms to Delta
2019	03-oct	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk at "Chile Norte" School.	Arica	35 Kms to "Pampa de Chaca"
2019	17-oct	Campaign in conjunction with the MINEDUC on mine risk at "E-3 Coronel Santiago Bueras" School	Puerto Natales, Región de Magallanes	215 Kms to "Punta Zenteno"

19. Nature and extent of the remaining challenges, using terminology contained within, and in a manner consistent with IMAS:

Location	Size of contaminated area (m ²)	Cluster munition remnants		Estimated or known date of contamination	Method used to estimate suspected area	Supplementary information
		Type	Estimated quantity			
Army military range "Pampa Chaca Este", Arica and Parinacota Region	30,560,000	MK-II LAR 160 rockets	608	Used in exercises between 1997 and 2008	The total area of the military premises used for instruction has been considered.	These areas correspond to military properties intended for training currently in use. In them different types of ammunition have been used -including cluster munitions-, after which, and according to the usual procedures of the armed forces, it was cleared of remnants of ammunition or UXOs.
Air Force military range "Delta", Tarapacá Region	28,291,563	CB-250K aerial bomb	4	Used in "Hurricane" exercise in 2004		
Air Force military range "Barrancas", Tarapacá Region	2,669,542	CB-250K aerial bomb	16	Used in daytime instruction in 2007		
Air Force military range "Punta Zenteno", Magallanes Region	3,090,019	CB-250K aerial bomb	20	Used in daytime instruction in 2007		
TOTAL	64,611,124	TOTAL	648			

- **As a result of the Non-Technical Surveys, the reported area of 96,883,600 m² was reduced by 32,272,476 M², leaving an area of 64,611,124 on which to carry out the Technical Surveys.**

20. Humanitarian, social, economic and environmental implications of the proposed extension:

- There are no humanitarian implications; Chile has no victims of cluster munitions.
- There are no social implications; possibly contaminated lands correspond exclusively to military ranges whose use will continue to be purely military.
- There are no economic implications, Chile possibly contaminated land is not economically productive land.
- There are no environmental implications, because they are military ranges, which comply with Chilean environmental regulations.

21. Institutional, financial, technical and human means and resources available and/or necessary in order to meet remaining challenges:

- Available financial means:

For the year 2019, it was approved in the budget of the National Demining Commission (CNAD):

Activity	Resources
EOD 2 training at CEDDEX for 20 students in the 1st semester of 2019.	CH\$ 12,000,000
EOD 3 training abroad for 6 Officers and 15 NCOs during the 2nd semester 2019	US\$ 180,437
Performing Non-Technical Survey by the Armed Forces for the reduction of contaminated areas.	CH\$ 8,000,000

- Required financial means, US \$ 7,126,686.57 (approximate)
- Technical means available and required by the State party for the clearing and destruction of all remnants of cluster munitions during the proposed extension:
 - Technical means available:

They would be made up of the Army and Navy demining units that are currently complying with the Convention on Antipersonnel Mines until March 1, 2019, who have the training to execute the clearing of potentially contaminated land. Eventually, Air Force personnel and units would be added.
 - Required technical means:

As described in the previous paragraph, the available technical means will be used, prior to a specific retraining.

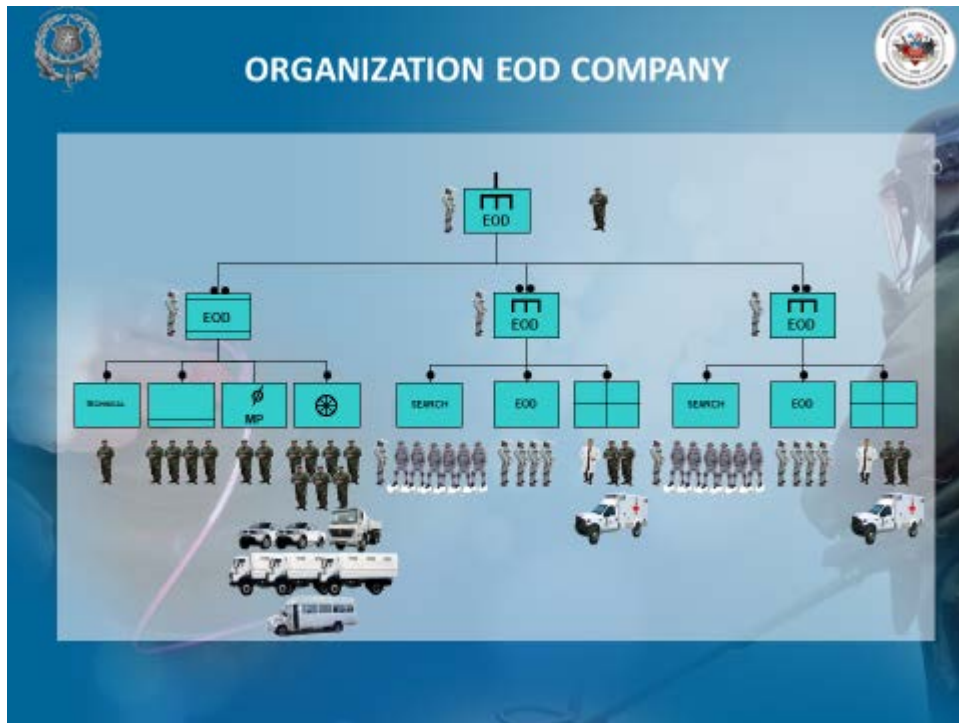


Figure 6. Organization of cluster munitions clearing unit.



Figure 7. Protection Equipment.

22. Amount of time requested and reasoning behind the amount of time requested:

- Amount of time requested:
5 years.

